(4th YEAR.) THE (No. 2502.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1794.

MADRID, *August* 20.

THE progress of the French arms having rendered the levy of national militia a measure of absolute necessity, general Colomere, commander in chief of the armies of Navarre and Guipuscoa, has published the following address to the general assembly of the states of Biscay.

"The enemy having received large reinforcements, and having penetrated to Irun, I was obliged to retire with the troops under my orders as far as the village of Hernani, and thence to Tortosa, where I received the news that Fontarabia and St. Sebastian had surrendered without making any resistance. I am assured that the alcaides (bailiffs,) and inhabitants of these places, even contributed to the success of the enemy, and I even entertain the same suspicions of the deputies of the provinces of Guipuscoa, since there are proofs that they drew off such of the inhabitants as were armed, and besides furnished no intelligence of the movements of the enemy; but if it be true that they have submitted to them, they cannot fail of experiencing the destruction of their property, and the ranks which they enjoy, but also the destruction of the wisest laws, and of the religion of their ancestors.

"These circumstances, which are in truth of the greatest import, require a speedy remedy and extraordinary exertions.

"Loyalty and love for our august and beneficent sovereign are equally interested, and on that account I have no doubt that you will, with your accustomed fidelity, remedy such great evils by uniting all your force for the defence of the frontiers, and by succouring me with such troops as you can send, (mine scarcely exceeding four thousand men) in order to enable me to maintain my present position, to check the enemy, and to prevent them from any further progress.

(Signed) The COUNT DE COLOMERE.

Tortosa, August 6.

Reply of the general assembly of the states of Biscay.

"The states, animated with a determination to shed the last drop of their blood in the defence of religion, of his majesty, and of the noble and faithful provinces of Biscay, decree, that the inhabitants, requested for the military service, shall be divided into three corps. The first shall assemble at Tortosa, and join the troops under the command of general Colomere; and the troops which the province of Alaba has destined for the same place, in order to prevent the progress of the enemy, and to repulse them in such a manner as shall be agreed upon by the general and commissioners appointed for this purpose.

"The second corps shall be stationed on the frontier of Biscay, and the third shall remain as a corps de reserve in order to watch the current of events. The [illegible] observe, that the corps which shall be at Tortosa, shall be relieved after a month's effective service. The [illegible] de reserve shall then take the place of the first [illegible] like manner shall be relieved after a [illegible] The recruits shall consist of persons between the [illegible] and 20.—The states have determined that the service shall be personal, and that every person on whom the lot may fall, shall be required to attend without being permitted to send a substitute.

"They have also determined that they will take the most efficacious measures for procuring the return of such of the natives of the provinces as are now absent, by levying, in case of necessity, upon their property, the expences of the necessary requisitions in order to oblige them to return. In future, no person will be permitted to leave the province under the penalty established by the general assembly of the 6th of May of this year.

"Finally, they have resolved, that, as far as relates to the sea-ports, an exception shall be made in favour of persons employed in the marine service, according to the enumeration made in the last general assembly."

HARLEM, *October* 2.

Since the taking of Crevecœur we have no intelligence of importance. The bombardment of Bois-le-Duc is continued with the greatest violence, and it is said that a great part of the town is already destroyed. The garrison has already offered to surrender on condition that 400 emigrants of the infantry of Rohan be comprised in the capitulation, but this the French have refused.

Oct. 3. The last accounts we had of the bombardment of Bois-le-Duc, were of the 30th ult. It is strongly reported this day that the place has capitulated, but there are no authentic accounts of this event, which, if true, cannot be long kept a secret. The enemy have made no further progress for some days past, but we still remain in a state of the most painful anxiety. Some of the towns of the province of Holland have already acceded to the proposition of the states for the general inundation; some have absolutely refused, and others are deliberating on this measure, which, as it would ruin the country for a great number of years, should never be adopted but in the very last extremity. Before the next post, something important will probably have occurred.

AMSTERDAM, *October* 2.

Letters from Bommel of the 28th ult. announce the disastrous intelligence of the surrender of Crevecœur by capitulation on the preceding evening. Crevecœur is situated one league to the northward of Bois-le-Duc, at the mouth of the little river Diest, near the Meuse. It is strengthened by sluices within, in order to shut up the river in time of danger, and to inundate the environs of the town. The garrison was permitted to serve again, but not against the French. Immediately after the surrender of Crevecœur, the enemy redoubled their exertions against Bois-le-Duc.

At Antwerp there is a great number of British and Hessian prisoners, and there were public rejoicings a few days ago, on account of the successes of the French.

HAGUE, *October* 2.

Fort Crevecœur has surrendered, and the capture of this place must possess a considerable influence on all the operations against Bois-le-Duc. The bombardment of that town is tremendous and incessant. The loss of Crevecœur lays open that part of Gueldres which is separated from Brabant by the Meuse. A reinforcement of 6000 Hanoverians is expected at Emerick to join the duke of York. The prince stadtholder set off yesterday for Corinchen, in order to visit the frontiers.

WARSAW, *September* 6.

General Kosciusko, in a letter dated the 23d ult. requested the supreme council to dismiss the criminal tribunal of the duchy of Masure, and to establish a militia council in its stead, composed of lieutenant-generals Zaionczeck and Madalinsky, and 8 more members. All persons accused of keeping up a correspondence with the enemy, of spreading false reports of disasters in order to frighten the people, or of endeavouring to incite the people to disobedience against government, shall be delivered up to the above military tribunal.

A revision is taking place of the plan for the sale of the Starostial territories.

A Te Deum was celebrated on the 4th, under a general discharge of all our artillery, in honour of the insurrection which has taken place in the Woywodricks of Kalisch, Genesen and Sierds, and in the districts of Gostyn, Wielen, which together compose the province of Great Poland, and which had been dismembered from us in the late partition by the king of Prussia. We are informed, that the people of those places have subscribed to our confederation.

A number of people are daily employed in repairing and strengthening the damaged entrenchments before our town. Every thing left by the enemy is conveyed within the town. Our government is very active in laying up immense quantities of provisions for the further use of this capital and of the army.

"Our troops are entrenching themselves in the strongest manner near Nicuhoff, on the left bank of the river Bug, in order to prevent the Prussians from penetrating through that quarter.

THORN, *September* 27.

We are very little disturbed by the insurgents in our neighbourhood; but in other parts of South Prussia they are numerous.—The Polish regular troops, under generals Dambrowski and Madalinski, from Kosciusko's army, which had penetrated into South Prussia, are now marching partly towards Posnania and Gnesna, partly towards Silesia, in consequence of the advantage general Schwerin got over the insurgents on the 20th near Konin. These troops are sufficiently provided with artillery.

LONDON, *October* 9.

Tuesday captain Aris, of the Alliance, arrived in town, having made his escape in a fishing smack from Brest, whither he was carried as a prize to three French frigates, by whom he was captured on the 6th ult. in lat. 48 deg. long. 10 deg.

He reports, that there are about 1200 English prizes in Brest, and about 25,000 prisoners. The Hunter, a large coppered West-Indiaman, the Atalanta, and some other vessels, had been sunk by the French, and are probably those who were lately talked of as ships from Bengal.

The Brest fleet is in harbour, but a small squadron sailed about the 12th of September. The vessel which took the Alliance had cruised for some weeks in the mouth of the Channel without seeing a British frigate.

An article from Vienna says, we much fear that a want of harmony and confidence among the generals will render the [illegible]n of this campaign as unhappy as the last, it being truly mortifying to read the different relations of the Austrian and Prussian generals, in which they accuse each other of occasioning the loss of Treves and Wilisch.

SALEM, *December* 9.

Captain John Foster, who arrived on Sunday in 26 days from Port Royal, Martinico, reports that the day he cleared out he heard a fleet had been seen between Martinico and Dominico—that when he went to the custom house, he heard the officers speaking of it—afterwards when he was going to the fort to shew his passport, a merchant informed him a fleet had been seen—that orders had been given for baking a large quantity of bread; and he advised captain Foster to get under sail immediately, as he expected an embargo would be laid. Captain Foster did not see the fleet.

A gentleman who passed through town from Newburyport, informed of an arrival at that place last Saturday afternoon, from Martinico, which brought information similar to captain Foster's—and that the devoted inhabitants of that island were again preparing to leave it.

BOSTON, *December* 10.

FROM THE CENTINEL,

IMPORTANT.

Captain Swaine, in the ship Hope, arrived at Biddeford, on Monday last, in 40 days from London, brings accounts of the ENTIRE CAPTURE OF HOLLAND by the French. Our informant saw a London paper on board, containing the account, but could not obtain the consent of the captain to bring it with him.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

December 11.

FURTHER REPORTS OF THE CAPTURE OF AMSTERDAM, &c.

In our last, we published several reports of the capture of Amsterdam. We then had some doubts as to the truth of these reports; but those doubts have nearly disappeared, since then, by the arrival of a gentleman of veracity from Biddeford, at which place, captain Swaine, in the ship Hope, had arrived in 40 days from London. This gentleman saw and conversed with captain Swaine, who informed him that Amsterdam was absolutely taken by the French. This important piece of information was even published in a London paper which captain Swaine brought, but which the gentleman could not procure to bring to town. Captain Swaine sailed from Biddeford on Monday for New-Bedford, where the ship belongs.

When this intelligence is compared with the melancholy picture exhibited under the London head, in the preceding page of this Chronicle, received by an arrival at the southward, and with previous intelligence, we may safely conclude that not only Amsterdam but all Holland, is in the hands of the French.

We wait with impatience for the official account of this important victory, which must shortly arrive—In the mean time, our love and admiration of the French, must not carry us a single point beyond the sacred boundary of truth. We therefore only give the foregoing as reports; seriously believing, at the same time, that they are founded on truth—But when this decisive blow to the power of the British government is officially received, our Chronicle will proclaim the heart affecting intelligence in the loudest notes.

SPRINGFIELD, *December* 9.

The following extraordinary instance of fruitfulness appears worthy remark:—A cow belonging to A. Burbank, Esq; of West Springfield, some time last week, had four calves at one birth; and what is more remarkable, the same cow, in the last eighteen months, has had six calves.

NEW-YORK, *December* 15.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated October 1.

"Our commerce has been totally suspended for three weeks, in consequence of the rapid advance of the French army. Since the capture of Sluys and other frontier places, they have arrived at Bommel, about seven leagues from Utrecht; and as there is no opposition on the part of the allies, it is generally thought they will be in the neighbourhood of this city in less than a month."

In addition to this extract, we learn, that in Amsterdam they are so fearful of mobs, that they have placed cannon and 200 armed men, with lighted torches, to prevent the people from rising—also at the bank are placed two cannon for the same purpose.

The Dutch papers confirm the defeat of the combined armies, and their inability to give the least succour to the Dutch in this their critical situation.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15.

From good authority we learn, that Mr. Jay has made application to the government of France for per-

mission to communicate directly with our minister in Paris, by means of a packet that should enjoy the usual privileges of vessels employed by diplomatic characters, of not being liable to search or examination. This demand is thought by some to be indicative of a desire in the British court of commencing a peace negotiation with the French in which Mr. Jay should be the mediator. This idea was some time since held out in the English prints, and the circumstance above related appears to give it weight.

Annapolis, December 25.

State of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL, December 23, 1794.

ORDERED, That the letter from the secretary of war to his excellency the governor, of the 5th instant, and the vote of thanks of the house of representatives of the United States to the militia engaged in the late expedition to the westward, enclosed therein, be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Journal, and the Easton Herald.

Attest. JOHN KILTY, Clk.

DEPARTMENT of WAR,
December 5, 1794.

SIR,

The President of the United States has instructed me to transmit to your excellency the enclosed resolve, containing the unanimous thanks of the House of Representatives to the militia in actual service for the suppression of the late insurrection, with a request that you will please to make the same known to the militia of Maryland.

The President having personally been a witness to the military merits of the embodied militia, experiences the highest gratification in communicating this honourable approbation, the most precious recompence that could be offered to enlightened freemen. It is his devout hope, that the militia of the United States, may ever be found to be the faithful and invincible protectors and vindicators of the great principles of law and liberty.

The citizens of America fixing in their minds as an indelible truth, that obedience to the laws, and the defence of their country, are sacred and indispensable duties, will render its freedom and happiness perpetual.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your excellency's most obedient servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

His Excellency JOHN HOSKINS STONE.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, the 4th December 1794.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this house be given to the gallant officers and privates of the militia of the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, who on the late call of the president, rallied round the standard of the laws, and in the prompt and severe services which they encountered, bore the most illustrious testimony to the value of the constitution, and the blessings of internal peace and order: And that the president be requested to communicate the above vote of thanks in such manner as he may judge most acceptable to the patriotic citizens who are its objects.

Attest.
(Signed) JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

True Copy from the original
on file in the War Office.
JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Clk.

TO THE OBSERVER.

I DID not expect that any one would venture to *justify* the conduct of the twenty members of the house of delegates who voted in favour of the *fourth* resolution, proposed by Mr. Walter Dorsey for the removal of the chief justice from his office; not only *before* the house had determined that he had been guilty of *any offence*, but AFTER the house had refused to take *jurisdiction* of the *accusation* against him. I believe that "*The Observer*" was one of the minority, because he undertakes to publish the motives that influenced their conduct. I also think it very probable, that *The Observer* was the mover of the resolutions, because, from a regard to his own reputation, and a respect to the opinion of his fellow-citizens, he could not remain silent under the charge made against him, that he (and the nineteen others who voted with him, in favour of the fourth resolution,) had been guilty of *most extraordinary*, and *inconsistent* conduct. The *votes* of *the minority* were published with the view of compelling some of them to justify their conduct *at the bar of the public*. *The Observer* has stepped forth for that purpose. With freedom I shall examine his PUERILE attempt to apologize for their conduct, and will hold up to view the *novelty*, the *absurdity*, and *inconsistency* of it, for the *disapprobation* and *censure* of an impartial public.

The Observer has published, not only the proceedings of the house of delegates on the *four* resolutions proposed by Mr. Dorsey, but also the vote on a *fifth* resolution, propounded by Mr. Key; because, he says, from the statement of the third and fourth resolutions only, with the votes thereon, the public could not form an adequate opinion of the proceedings of the house; and *Mr. Observer* calls this statement *partial*, and *mutilated*, and asserts, that the strictures on the conduct of *the minority* were founded in *misrepresentation* and *ignorance*. A writer, who can make this *bold* assertion, must himself possess no small share of *temerity*, *ignorance*, and *effrontery*. A character, who thus regards neither truth nor decency, may hazard any assertion; nor will he blush when detected and exposed. Let any candid and intelligent reader attentively peruse the *four* resolutions, and afterwards answer, whether the votes on the *two first*, are in the least degree necessary or material for him to form an opinion on the *main* or *principal* subject in controversy. The chief justice was *accused*, by Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Digges, of a violation of the constitution; the removing him from his office was the PUNISHMENT proposed by these gentlemen: The consideration, therefore, of this ACCUSATION, and this PUNISHMENT, was undoubtedly the only subject in dispute. The *first* and *second* resolutions were only *introductory*, and were evidently framed to lay down certain *principles* to justify the *conclusions* drawn from them, to wit, the OFFENCE committed by the chief justice, and the *punishment* proposed to be inflicted for *such offence*. Every man of common understanding must see the object and design of the *two first* resolutions, and must acknowledge, *if* every position in BOTH of them were just, that they were nothing to the purpose, and unworthy the least notice, unless the house should *afterwards* determine, that the chief justice had violated the constitution, by holding, at the SAME time, *two judicial offices*.—A man must want common sense, who does not see the glaring absurdity, and the manifest injustice, of voting that the chief judge ought to be removed from his office BEFORE any decision by *the house*, that he had been guilty of some OFFENCE; and this absurdity and injustice increases, beyond all calculation, AFTER a majority of the house had refused to take *jurisdiction of the case*. So disgraceful a vote never before stained the journals of the house of delegates, or I believe of any other public body? A *majority* of the house refused to give *any* opinion on the question, whether the chief justice had violated the constitution; and this refusal can *only* be justified on the ground, that the general assembly had *no jurisdiction of* THE CASE; or, in other words, that a judge, holding his commission *during good behaviour*, could not be removed from his office, by *the governor*, on the address of the general assembly. I demand of *Mr. Observer* to assign any *other* possible reason that could have influenced *the majority* to refuse the putting any question on the *third* resolution, that the chief justice had violated the constitution? How very ignorant, or how blinded by passion or prejudice, must that man be, who cannot discover, that it was absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree, for the house of delegates to determine any *preliminary*, or any *subsequent* question, IF they had *no jurisdiction* of the *principal* matter in judgment before them? When an objection is made to the *jurisdiction* of *any tribunal*, every one, of any experience, knows that the question of *jurisdiction* ought to be FIRST decided. Reason and common sense would so instruct any man who would listen to their dictates; but men under the influence of their passions and prejudices, are not governed by reason or common sense.

The chief justice, in his defence, made *three* points before the house, for their decision. First, that the general assembly had *no jurisdiction of the case*; for that a judge was removable *only* for *misbehaviour*, on conviction in a court of law, agreeably to the 40th article in the form of government. 2d. That he had not violated the constitution, by holding, at the *same* time, *two judicial offices*. And 3dly. If the holding *two such* offices was contrary to the constitution, that the *punishment* proposed, of taking from him the office of chief judge of the general court, was not *proportioned* to the *offence*, but UNJUST, and VINDICTIVE. Every idea of propriety, order, decency and justice, shews that the house ought to have decided the FIRST question, whether they had jurisdiction or not, *before* they considered any *other* question. *The majority* of the house, by refusing to put any question on the *third* resolution, that the chief justice had violated the constitution, in *effect* and *substance* decided, that they had no *jurisdiction of the case*; and it was an outrage on all order and decency by *the minority* to enter into further debate, and much more so, to urge the house to determine any *other* question, relative to the subject. This is so very apparent, that I will waste no more time to establish it; and I will venture to assert, that no candid man, of sense and experience, will attempt to support a contrary opinion. The first and second resolutions related to the *third*, or they did not. *Mr. Observer* may take his choice. If they had *no reference* to the *third*, the decision of them in the affirmative, or the negative, was nothing to the purpose. If they had *relation* to the *third*, it is equally clear that *all* the *former* votes, respecting them (as originally propounded, or as amended) must fall to the ground, and must be considered in the same point of view as if they never existed, because the house refused to give *any* opinion, whether the accusation stated in the *third* resolution was well or ill founded. If this reasoning is just, and I call on *Mr. Observer* to controvert it, I would ask him, why he published the first and second resolutions, with the votes thereon, as necessary information to the public to form their opinion, as to the propriety of the conduct of the twenty members who voted in favour of the *fourth* resolution? I would also inquire of *Mr. Observer*, whether voting in favour of the *fourth* resolution did not *necessarily implicate*, that the house had *jurisdiction*; and also that the chief justice had violated the constitution? I would further request *Mr. Observer* to answer, whether the twenty members, who voted in the affirmative on the *fourth* resolution, did not, thereby, decide, that the chief justice ought to be removed from his office? And lastly I call upon him to answer for *what offence the minority* voted to inflict on the chief justice so exemplary a punishment? No impropriety of conduct is alleged as any of the thirty-two members, who voted for putting a question on the *first* and afterwards voted for putting a question on the *third* resolution. But no proposition can be more clear than this, that if the house had *no jurisdiction* to determine on the *third*, that they ought not to have given *any* opinion on the *fourth* resolution, which related to, and depended altogether on, the *third*. Let us suppose, for a moment, that the *fourth* resolution had been assented to by the house, would it not be clear, in that case, that they would have voted *punishment*, although they refused to determine that *any offence* had been committed? Such of the thirty-two members, therefore, who thought the house had *jurisdiction* of the *main* or *principal* subject, and were for putting a question on the *first* resolution, were justified in assenting to put a question on the *fourth*, but three of these gentlemen * who *afterwards* voted *against* putting a question on the *third* resolution, were mistaken in their *former* votes; and *propriety* required that they should either have voted in the *negative* or *against* putting a question on the *first* resolution; or in the affirmative, or *for* putting a question on the *third* resolution. These *three* members must have considered the *first* resolution as an ABSTRACT proposition, and not in any manner connected with the *third* resolution; or they did not reflect, that agreeing to put a question on the *first* necessarily *implied* a *jurisdiction* to decide on the *third* resolution. To prevent misunderstanding, or misrepresentation, I will add, that I do not mean that the house ought to have put a DIRECT question, whether they had *jurisdiction*, or not; but I will maintain that no member, who was of opinion that the house had *no jurisdiction of the case*, could, with any propriety, vote for the putting *any* question on any of the FOUR resolutions. According to the rules and uniform practice of the house of delegates, no *direct* question could be put to take their sense, whether they had *jurisdiction* or not, because any two members have a *right*, by the rules of the house, to take their opinion on *any* question they please to propound; and there is *no other* mode to avoid a decision of *any* question, however *improper*, that is moved and seconded, but by the PREVIOUS question, which any *one* member is entitled to demand. It is not necessary for me to shew, that the several positions in the first and second resolutions are not *just*; I have only to satisfy the public, *if* the house had no jurisdiction, which they determined by refusing to give *any* opinion respecting the *accusation* contained in the *third* resolution, that it was not necessary to publish the votes on the *first* and *second* resolutions; and I hope I have done this to the entire satisfaction of *every impartial reader*. It seems incredible, that any man possessed of two distinct ideas can believe, that the vote on the resolution propounded by Mr. Key, could give any information to the public, or explain, in any manner, the conduct of *the minority*.

I expect that I have proved that the statement was full and satisfactory, and I submit to the public to determine with what candour, truth, or decency *Mr. Observer* asserted, "that the statement was *partial* and *mutilated*; and that the strictures on the conduct of *the minority* were founded in *misrepresentation*, and *ignorance*."

I will proceed to make some remarks on the *apology* (for I cannot consider it a *justification*) made by *Mr. Observer* for the vote of the twenty members to remove the chief justice from his office, AFTER the house had refused to give *any* opinion, whether the chief justice had violated the constitution. This conduct of the minority was, in my opinion, highly improper, and deserves the *disapprobation* and the *censure* of the public, for the three following reasons. Because a *majority* of the house had refused to take *jurisdiction* of the alleged *offence*; and *the minority* ought to have considered themselves bound by *this* decision, and should have forebore all further debate. Because *the minority* voted to inflict an exemplary punishment on the chief judge, without any PREVIOUS declaration *by the house* that he had committed *any offence*. Because *the minority* voted, that the chief justice should be removed from his office *for a violation of the constitution*, and some PRIVATE objections; if for a violation of the constitution, it was highly improper, as the house had refused to give *any* opinion, whether the chief justice had violated the constitution or not; and if for PRIVATE reasons (which might possibly be the case with some of *the minority*) the vote was disgraceful and infamous. *Mr.* [illegible] justifies this vote of *the minority*, to remove the chief justice from his office, and remarks, "that he sees no *possible reason* why *the minority* should suppress their opinion as to the *jurisdiction* of the general assembly to remove, and the *proper remedy* for a violation of *our rights*, because *a majority* of the house differed in sentiments from them; and it was their duty to vote their sentiments on the resolutions, whatever might be the opinion of others." Let it be recollected, that the objection made against *the minority* is for voting to remove the chief judge from his office, and *not* for voting to put a question on the *third* resolution, that he had violated the constitution. All these twenty members in *the minority*, had BEFORE expressed their opinion, that the house had *jurisdiction* of the case, by voting (with nine others) to put a question on the *third* resolution, that the chief justice had violated the constitution. It is therefore puerile in *Mr. Observer* to assign this reason for the vote of *the minority* to punish the chief justice; and it is not the less so, because as they had *already* voted in favour of *jurisdiction*, it was unnecessary again to declare their opinion on *that subject*.—The truth is, *the majority*, by refusing to give *any* opinion, whether the chief judge had violated the constitution, had precluded *the minority* from having a *direct* opinion as to the *jurisdiction* of the house; and propriety and decency ought to have influenced every member in *the minority* to have acquiesced in this decision; but these twenty gentlemen were clamorous to declare their *express* opinions as to JURISDICTION; as to the *violation of the constitution*; and as to the PUNISHMENT; and they urged the house

* *Ourah, M'Kim and Brown.*

to permit them so to do, without respect to *propriety*, *law*, or DECENCY; and the house gratified them by refusing a question to be taken on the *fourth* resolution, to deprive the chief justice of his office; which was to deprive him of all order and practice; because if the house could not [illegible] of THE OFFENCE, (which they had declared,) they could have *no jurisdiction* to punish.—The *second* reason assigned by *Mr. Observer* to justify the twenty members for voting in favour of the *fourth* resolution, is this, "that he sees no possible reason why *the minority* should suppress their *opinions* as to the *proper redress* for a violation of *our rights*; because a *majority* of the house differed in sentiment from them." This reason is certainly inaccurately expressed, but the *plain* and *obvious meaning* of it must be this, that *the minority* were at liberty to vote, that the chief judge ought to be removed from his office by the governor, on the address of the general assembly, for a violation of the constitution, although *the majority* of the house had BEFORE decided, that *they* would take *no jurisdiction of the case*. Some principles are so self evident, that no reasoning is necessary to establish them; some arguments appear so stupid, at first view, that no observations are wanting to expose them: Truisms require no proof, and nonsense is unworthy of notice.

KRITOS.

* * *THIS GAZETTE, No. 2502, completes the year with all our customers.*

In virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the present session, empowering the subscriber, as administrator of JOHN ROGERS and MARGARET LEE ROGERS, deceased, to sell the personal estate of the said John and M. L. Rogers, on credit, for the benefit of their children, and to invest the money arising thereon, according to the provisions in the said act,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 23d day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public sale, on the late plantation of the said John Rogers, about two miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, to wit: twenty-three likely young country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, among which are some valuable house servants, and others accustomed to plantation business, horses and cattle, among the latter some valuable steers, an ox cart, with yokes and chain, and sundry plantation utensils, a quantity of corn, fodder and hay, and tobacco unstripped. The sale will continue (if it should be neceessary) during the next day, but will commence on that day if the weather should, on the former, be uncommonly severe.

And, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of Mrs. M. L. Rogers, in Upper Marlborough, to wit: a considerable stock of valuable household furniture, among which are several handsome bedsteads, curtains, beds, mattrasses, and bedding, a quantity of table linen, tables, chairs, and a variety of other articles, together with the kitchen furniture; also a handsome chariot and a phaeton, with harness to each.

A credit of three years will be given on the following conditions; each purchaser to give bond, with two securities, to the subscriber, as guardian to the aforesaid children. The interest to be annually paid, or the credit to be forfeited, and the bonds liable to be put in suit. The securities to be approved by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, and these terms must be complied with before the property is delivered.

The latter sale will likewise be continued during the next day, if it should be necessary, with the same privilege as the former, in case of extreme bad weather. The sales will commence at each place in the forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

The subscriber offers to rent the above-mentioned plantation and dwelling house separately, to be entered on when the sales are completed.

WILLIAM KILTY.

December 20, 1794.

In virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 23d day of January next, for ready money, at the house of the subscriber, near Lyon's creek,

ONE negro woman, and two female children, two feather beds, and one mare. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

JOHN FRAZER, Administrator of WILLIAM FRAZER.

Calvert county, December 18, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the LANDS advertised by the subscribers, in this paper of the 12th inst. for sale, was unavoidably postponed on that day until Thursday the 15th of January next, when they will certainly be sold, if the day is fair, if not the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, on the same terms as mentioned in the former advertisement.

THOMAS TONGUE, } Trustees.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

December 23, 1794.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within my enclosures, either with dog or gun after this date, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

HEZEKIAH WAYMAN.

Middle Neck, November 25, 1794.

To be SOLD, at the late dwelling of SAMUEL SHEKLES, in the Manor, on the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for cash,

ONE negro woman and three children, twenty barrels of Indian corn, some cattle, hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils.

RICHARD SHEKLES, } Executors.
THOMAS PARKER, }

All persons having claims against the above estate are desired to make them known, on or before the day of sale, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

THE subscriber, intending to decline business the ensuing spring, once more earnestly solicits all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is determined, without respect to persons, to bring suits to the next county court against all those who shall neglect to discharge their accounts, previous to that period.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, December 24, 1794.

THE subscriber has for private sale the following SLAVES, one negro boy, about nineteen years of age, a complete gentleman and ladies hair dresser, one negro woman about twenty-five years old, and child about three years old, one negro girl, about fifteen years old, one complete house wench, aged about twenty-six years, and her four children, the eldest a girl about eight years of age, the youngest a boy of three years old, and a mulatto boy, who can comb and dress hair pretty well, about fifteen years old. The subscriber will sell the above slaves cheap for cash.

WILLIAM CATON.

Supervisor's office, Baltimore, December 20, 1794.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at this office, until the first day of January next, for supplying the troops stationed at the forts at Whetstone Point and at Annapolis, as well as the recruiting parties for the said garrisons, with rations, commissaries and quarter-masters articles, during the year 1795. The garrison at each fort will probably consist of about thirty men. The rations to be furnished, are

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¾ pound of pork.
Half a gill of rum, brandy, or whiskey.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

GEO. GALE.

In CHANCERY, December 20, 1794.

Philip Ford, *vs.* *Valentine Murray*,

THE complainant applies for a decree to record a deed, executed on the 8th day of December, 1789, by VALENTINE MURRAY, for conveying to him, the said PHILIP FORD, and his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, all his title, &c. of, in, or into, fifty acres of land due to him, the said Murray, for services as a soldier, that is to say, lot No. 404, beginning and laid off as in the said deed described. The bill states, that the said Murray hath, since the execution of the said deed, removed from the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least four times before the 13th day of February next, to the intent that the said Valentine Murray, or his heirs, devisees, or representatives, or any other person that may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the prayer of the complainant.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. THOMAS M'PHERSON, late of Charles county, deceased, or to the subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts.

WILLIAM H. M'PHERSON.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named JAMES, that says he belongs to JOHN CLAIB, of Calvert county. His master is hereby requested to take him away, or he will be sold in two months from this date, for his prison fees and other expences, agreeable to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, December 20, 1794.

Will be SOLD, on Tuesday the 30th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, at 11 o'clock, for CASH,

A QUANTITY of STOCK, the property of the said deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, to

THOMAS DAVIS, } Administrators.
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. }

December 8, 1794.

I WANT to purchase a pair of flour, handsome, and well broke PHAETON HORSES, they must be young, and perfectly steady.

Dec. 20, 1794. BENNETT DARNALL.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor, of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the sixth day of January, 1795, at Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's county,

A GRIST-MILL, and about sixty acres of LAND, more or less, thereto adjoining, lying in the said county, lately the property of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, deceased, and which was by him mortgaged to THOMAS MAY, deceased. Also a tract of land, lying on Kent-Island, in the said county, called CLOVER FIELDS, supposed to contain 270 acres, will be exposed to public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of the same month, subject to an equitable claim of MARY RICHARDSON, mother of the said Benjamin Richardson, to an estate therein during her widowhood. The aforesaid property is to be sold for ready money, or for money to be paid on the chancellor's approbation and ratification of the sale; and the premises sold, and all the right, title and interest therein and thereto, which was in the said Thomas May, and in the said Benjamin Richardson, and which hath from him descended to his children, will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, upon the receipt of the purchase money, and the chancellor's approbation and ratification as aforesaid, and not before.

JOHN L. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

N. B. The sale on each day to begin at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE late editor of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, having determined to go into a different line of business, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he has declined any further concern in the above-mentioned paper, in favour of Mr. FRANCIS BRUMFIELD, who will now continue to publish the same, under the firm of

BRUMFIELD and Co.

As this gentleman has been regularly bred to the printing business, and has had some experience in compilation and in correcting for the press, I make no doubt of his conducting this old and established paper to the satisfaction of the public: With this persuasion, I would recommend him to my former friends and correspondents, making no doubt of his assiduity and attention to preserve the circulation and reputation of the first and most useful advertising paper in the state of Maryland.

I am, with much esteem,
the public's obliged and
very humble servant,
JAMES ANGELL.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

To the Patrons and Friends of the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been enabled, by the aid of some of my connexions, to obtain an interest in the MARYLAND JOURNAL and BALTIMORE ADVERTISER, formerly conducted under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD, and lately by Mr. JAMES ANGELL, I have been induced to undertake the same: And as I have now the materials for this work, and the assistance of some excellent workmen, I flatter myself, I shall be enabled to preserve the reputation so justly due to this widely circulating and useful paper.

Nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make it acceptable to a discerning and generous public; and I hope it will yet fully answer the sentiments couched under the motto prefixed to it by its first editor:

"*Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,*
"*Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.*"

I propose to publish as formerly, every *Tuesday* and *Friday*; and the price to subscribers will be *twenty shillings* per annum.

As there are near 2000 of these papers dispersed over this state, and every other state of America, every publishing day, the advantage of *advertising* in the *Journal* must be obvious to all mercantile characters, and the public in general: And it may be further observed to my friends and customers, that great precaution will be taken to display their *advertisements* in the best manner possible.

Happy in the patronage and friendship of the learned in every profession, their performances will be received with gratitude, and inserted in the most conspicuous part of this work: But as I wish to defend and protect the reputation of my fellow-citizens, so I must declare against the reception of any pieces tending to the disgrace of religion and virtue, or the good name of individuals.

The *Journal*, as heretofore, shall contain news *foreign* and *domestic*, the *congressional debates*, and every other species of interesting intelligence: Being determined to use the most indefatigable endeavours to render it a vehicle of information, pleasure, and improvement, I trust the public will continue their kind favour and indulgence, to their

Most humble, and
obedient servant,
FRANCIS BRUMFIELD.

Baltimore, October 31, 1794.

Teachers of Music.

ANY person well qualified to teach the HARPSICORD and FORTE PIANO, will meet with encouragement in this city.

Annapolis, October 12th, 1794.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hacket's Point, a small BATTEAU, sixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on the third Wedneſday in January next, for CASH, or NEGROES,

ALL that valuable lot of GROUND, No. 75, together with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of two dwelling houſes, (one of brick, the other frame) kitchens, &c. with every thing convenient for families, lying in Annapolis, on the north ſide of the ſtadt-houſe, late the property of Mrs. ONNOR WILKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Richard Ridgely and Jonathan Pinkney, Eſquires.

Said lot fronts to the north-weſt on Tabernacle-ſtreet, and to the ſouth-eaſt on the ſtadt-houſe circle, and will admit of diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers, by

REZIN DAVIDGE.

N. B. Wanted, ſeveral negro boys, about the age of 12 or 13, as apprentices to the nail buſineſs.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any demands of whatever kind ſoever againſt the eſtate of Dr. MICHAEL WALLACE, deceaſed, late of Cæcil county, Maryland, and formerly of Baltimore-town, Annapolis, and Prince-George's county, are requeſted to bring or ſend them in at or before the firſt day of March, 1795, legally atteſted, as no intereſt will be allowed after that date on demands not rendered. All perſons indebted to the partneſhip of KENNEDY and WALLACE, of Annapolis, are requeſted to be in readineſs to ſettle their accounts, as the long indulgence they have had will be a ſufficient apology for immediately having their accounts cloſed. Alſo all perſons indebted to Doctor MICHAEL WALLACE, of Prince-George's county, are requeſted to be in readineſs to ſettle their accounts, as there is a neceſſity of cloſing them, and the indulgence they have had is a ſufficient apology for giving this public notice: added to this the diſtance the adminiſtrators live from Annapolis and Prince-George's county. 'Tis hoped all perſons concerned will pay that attention to this notice that the urgency of the buſineſs requires, and in ſo doing will oblige their humble ſervants,

THOMAS WALLACE, and SAMUEL P. WALLACE, } Adminiſtrators.

Cæcil county, Maryland, November 25, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber having full power and authority to ſettle the concerns of YATES and PETTY, and YATES, PETTY and YATES, gives this public notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the ſaid concerns, or either of them, to make the ſame known, that they may be immediately adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid concerns are required to make immediate payment to Mr. HENRY BARNES, at Port-Tobacco, for dealings there, to Mr. ROBERT MOORE, of Hunting-town, Calvert county, for dealings at Lower Marlborough, and to myſelf at Mr. George Mann's, in the city of Annapolis, for all other dealings, as no indulgence can be given.

JOSEPH YATES.

Annapolis, December 11, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Port-Tobacco, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of February next.

ROBERT BRENT, Alexander Crain (2), Robert Crain, Thomas C. Clemmons (2), Samuel T. Dyſon (2), Allen's Freſh; Robert Fergusſon, merchant, Ralph L. Roy, Eſq; John Thomas, Eſq; Port-Tobacco; William Hanſon M'Pherſon, George Lee, Suſanna Smith, Charles county; Mr. Charles Jones, living near Broad creek church, Prince-George's county; Joſias Langley, Cob Neck; Henry Lyons, Benedict; John Baker Wathen, Newport.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

December 2, 1794.

LOST,

ON the road between Mr. RICHARD DORSEY'S and Mr. ROGERS'S, a woman's POCKET, in which were a bond, between forty and fifty pounds due on the ſame, ſeveral receipts, and about five or ſix ſhillings in caſh; likewiſe a pair of new ſtuff ſhoes, which never had been worn, a pair of country knit ſtockings, about half worn, a pair of ſtore mittens, and ſeveral other articles too tedious to mention. Whoever finds the ſame and delivers it to the Printers, ſhall receive the ſum of SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE, on delivery of the ſame.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living in South river Neck, a bright bay HORSE, five or ſix years old, about thirteen and an half hands high, has no perceivable brand, his back a little rubbed with the ſaddle. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS DAVIS.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1794.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, for payment, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to

SUSAN MAYO, Adminiſtratrix.

By his EXCELLENCY

JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

In COUNCIL,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1793, entitled, "An act directing the times, places and manner, of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this ſtate for chooſing a preſident and vice-preſident of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as repreſentatives, and by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives;

We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Gabriel Duvall, Jeremiah Crabb, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Smith, Gabriel Chriſtie, William Hindman, and William Vans Murray, Eſquires, are duly elected repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States.

Given, in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the great ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this twenty-ſeventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

J. H. STONE.

By order of the board,

JOHN KILTY, Clerk of the council.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Leonard-town, in St. Mary's county, about a week ago, a ſorrel HORSE, with ſeveral white hairs interſperſed, about fifteen hands high, ſuppoſed to be about eight or nine years old, has a large ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, ſhod before, has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

AUSTIN JENKINS.

December 4, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; ſatinets; laſtings; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſſinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; peppers; allſpice; ſalt-petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and faſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea chins; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former aſſortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, ſugar candy, Spaniſh liquorice, Hungary water, pungent ſmelling bottles, Britiſh oil, Anderſon's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground ſtoppers, cephalic ſnuff, eſſential ſalt of lemon, Windſor ſoap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaiſter, eſſence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marechal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Aſiatic tooth powders, tooth bruſhes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his medicinal ſhop, in Church-ſtreet, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements, &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Adverſiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed.

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency,

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, on his own account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the ſame gentleman, as ſoon as poſſible; and all creditors are deſired to take notice, that the ſubſcriber will, on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the aſſets on hand in part ſatisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

*** ALMANACS, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.